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VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

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APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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INVENTION: AZIMUTH MEASUREMENT DEVICE

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

DESCRIPTION

AZIMUTH MEASURING DEVICE

5 Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an azimuth measuring device of a magnetic sensing method.

Background Art

10 [0002] Azimuth measuring devices which detect earth magnetism to obtain azimuths are used for navigation in cellular phones, or the like. When using an azimuth measuring device of this kind, it is usually known that it would indicate an erroneous azimuth unless an azimuth  
15 is obtained by subtracting the offsets which are an output signal caused by a surrounding magnetic field other than earth magnetism detected by a magnetic field sensor and an offset for an output of a signal processing circuit at the time when no signal is inputted.

20 [0003] As methods for obtaining an offset, there are known methods, as one disclosed in Patent Document 1, in which an azimuth measuring device is kept horizontally and turned around once, and the maximum and minimum of output signal are searched in the meantime and the offsets is set to a  
25 midpoint thereof, and another one in which, as disclosed in Patent Document 2, an equation for the trajectory of output signal while an azimuth measuring device is turned

around once is solved based on geomagnetic data which is obtained by directing an azimuth measuring device at arbitrary three points being perpendicular to each other, and then an offset is calculated. In addition, there is  
5 a method in which offset information is calculated based on geomagnetic data obtained while the direction of an azimuth measuring device is arbitrarily changed in a three dimensional space (the above method can be found in Patent Document 3, and is incorporated into the present application  
10 with reference thereto).

[0004] Fig. 3 is a view explaining the concept of a method for obtaining offset information in an azimuth measuring device. This method is disclosed in Patent Document 3.

In Fig. 3, the direction of an azimuth measuring device  
15 1 is arbitrarily changed in a three dimensional space, and, in the meantime, x-axis geomagnetic measured data, y-axis geomagnetic measured data, and z-axis geomagnetic measured data are repeatedly obtained until the number of obtained data reaches a predetermined number N. Hereinafter,  $S_x$ ,  
20  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  denote geomagnetic measured data on which sensitivity correction has been performed with a sensitivity correction calculation section provided to an azimuth measuring device 1, unless otherwise moted.

[0005] Individual data of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  having been  
25 repeatedly obtained are respectively set as  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... , and as shown in Fig. 3. They are placed in a three dimensional

space by relating the values of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the direction components of the respective axes.

[0006] Here,  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  are expressed by the following equations.

5  $S_x = a \cdot M_x + C_x \quad (1)$

$$S_y = a \cdot M_y + C_y \quad (2)$$

$$S_z = a \cdot M_z + C_z \quad (3)$$

where  $a$  is a sensitivity after performing a sensitivity correction for an x-axis hall element  $HE_x$ , a y-axis hall element  $HE_y$ , and a z-axis hall element  $HE_z$ ; and  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  are the offsets of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$ , respectively.

[0007] On the other hand, the relationship between  $M_x$ ,  $M_y$ ,  $M_z$  and  $M$  is given as follows.

[0008] [Equation 1]

$$M = \sqrt{M_x^2 + M_y^2 + M_z^2} \quad (4)$$

15

Now, setting as,

[0009] [Equation 2]

$$r = a \sqrt{M_x^2 + M_y^2 + M_z^2} \quad (5)$$

then, the following equation is derived.

20  $(S_x - C_x)^2 + (S_y - C_y)^2 + (S_z - C_z)^2 = r^2 \quad (6)$

That is,  $(S_x, S_y, S_z)$  is certainly placed away from a reference point  $OP(C_x, C_y, C_z)$  with the same distance  $r$ .

[0010] Accordingly, the reference point  $OP$  can be estimated by calculating a point which has equal distances from all

the points of P1(S1x, S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), ..., and the offsets Cx, Cy, and Cz can be obtained on the basis of the coordinate values thereof.

[0011] Although there are various kinds of methods for  
 5 estimating the reference point OP, Sx, Sy, and Sz to be actually obtained are measured data of extremely weak earth magnetism which is of the order of 0.01mT, and overlap with a significant amount of noise, and it is hence preferred that a statistical method be used after increasing the number  
 10 of obtained data N as many as possible. Now, for example, according to a method described in Patent Document 3, as in the following equation, a system of linear equations with respect to Cx, Cy, and Cz can be solved, and thereby the reference point OP can be estimated in a good accuracy  
 15 while suppressing the increase of the calculation time.

[0012] [Equation 3]

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum Si_x(Si_x - \overline{S_x}) & \sum Si_y(Si_x - \overline{S_x}) & \sum Si_z(Si_x - \overline{S_x}) \\ \sum Si_x(Si_y - \overline{S_y}) & \sum Si_y(Si_y - \overline{S_y}) & \sum Si_z(Si_y - \overline{S_y}) \\ \sum Si_x(Si_z - \overline{S_z}) & \sum Si_y(Si_z - \overline{S_z}) & \sum Si_z(Si_z - \overline{S_z}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_x \\ C_y \\ C_z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum (Si_x^2 + Si_y^2 + Si_z^2)(Si_x - \overline{S_x}) \\ \sum (Si_x^2 + Si_y^2 + Si_z^2)(Si_y - \overline{S_y}) \\ \sum (Si_x^2 + Si_y^2 + Si_z^2)(Si_z - \overline{S_z}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

where

[0013] [Equation 4]

$$\overline{S_x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum Si_x \quad (8)$$

[0014] [Equation 5]

$$\overline{S_y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum S_{iy} \quad (9)$$

[0015] [Equation 6]

$$\overline{S_z} = \frac{1}{N} \sum S_{iz} \quad (10)$$

Moreover,  $r$  is expressed by following equation by using  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$  and  $C_z$ .

5 [0016] [Equation 7]

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum \left\{ (S_{ix} - C_x)^2 + (S_{iy} - C_y)^2 + (S_{iz} - C_z)^2 \right\} \quad (11)$$

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing a method of obtaining offset information in an azimuth measuring device. This method is disclosed in Patent Document 3.

[0017] In Fig. 4, a data buffer section provided to an azimuth  
10 measuring device obtains geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$ , and puts them into a buffer. (Step S1)

Next, it is determined whether the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  retained in the data buffer section has reached the predetermined number  
15  $N$  of data to be obtained. (Step S2)

When the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  retained in the data buffer section has not reached the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, the process returns to Step S1.

20 [0018] On the other hand, when the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  retained in the data buffer

section has reached the predetermined number N of data to be obtained, a data processing section provided to an azimuth measuring device 1 reads geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  from the data buffer section to the number of which data correspond to the predetermined number N of data to be obtained; and the coordinates  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  of the reference point OP are estimated such that the variation of the distances from individual data  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... is minimized.

10 (Step S3)

As the offsets of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$ , the coordinates  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  of the reference point OP are stored in an offset information storing section provided to an azimuth measuring device. (Step S4)

15 Patent Document 1: US Patent No. 1422942 Specification  
Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2000-131068

Patent Document 3: International Application No. JP03/08293 Specification

20

#### Disclosure of the Invention

[0019] However, in the method of obtaining offset information disclosed Patent Document 3, when the direction of an azimuth measuring device is changed while retaining its attitude with respect to a specific direction W without being arbitrarily changed in the period of obtaining data, individual data  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x,$



S3y, S3z),... are distributed on a circle C formed by an intersection of a sphere S with the reference point OP as the center and the distance r as the radius, and a specific plane P. Accordingly, there is the disadvantage that Eq.  
5 (7) becomes unsolvable or is erroneously solved giving a large calculation error.

An object of the present invention is to provide an azimuth measuring device which solves the above described problem.

10 [0020] To achieve the above described object, a feature of an invention of a first embodiment of the present invention is that the first embodiment includes triaxial earth magnetism detecting means for detecting earth magnetism; output data obtaining means for repeatedly obtaining  
15 triaxial output data not smaller than a predetermined number of times, the triaxial output data being obtained from the earth magnetism detecting means at a time when the direction of the earth magnetism detecting means changes in a three dimensional space; reference point estimating means for  
20 estimating, using a statistical method, coordinates of a position where variation of distances from a group of triaxial output data obtained by the output data obtaining means is minimum in a three dimensional space in which the triaxial output data are placed by relating the values of  
25 the triaxial output data to the direction components of the respective axes, and for setting the coordinates which are estimated to as a reference point; offset information

calculating means for calculating offset information of  
output data from the earth magnetism detecting means based  
on coordinates of the reference point obtained by the  
reference point estimating means; and plane determining  
5 means for determining whether a group of output data obtained  
by the output data obtaining means are distributed in the  
vicinity of a specific plane, wherein when it is determined  
by the plane determining means that the group of output  
data are distributed in the vicinity of the specific plane,  
10 the coordinates of the reference point are not estimated  
by the reference point estimating means, or the coordinates  
of the reference point estimated by the reference point  
estimating means are deleted.

[0021] A feature of an invention of a second embodiment  
15 of the present invention is that, in the first embodiment,  
the plane determining means makes the determination based  
on whether a matrix consisted of coefficients of a system  
of linear equations with the reference points being unknowns  
is singular or nearly singular.

20 [0022] A feature of an invention of a third embodiment of  
the present invention is that, in the first embodiment,  
the plane determining means estimates the specific plane  
using a group of output data obtained by the output data  
obtaining means, calculates a correlation between the group  
25 of output data and the specific plane, and makes the  
determination based on whether the correlation is greater  
than a predetermined value.

[0023] A feature of an invention of a forth embodiment of the present invention is that, in the first embodiment, the plane determining means makes the determination based on whether a summation of distances is greater than a predetermined value, one of the distances being a distance to the specific plane from a point that is a farthestmost point from the specific plane among the group of output data in one of two domains separated by the specific plane, and the other one of the distances being a distance to the specific plane from a point that is a farthestmost point from the specific plane among the group of output data in the other one of the two domains.

[0024] A feature of an invention of a fifth embodiment of the present invention is that, in any one of the first to forth embodiments, a warning notice displaying means is further included which displays a warning notice when the plane determining means determines that the group of output data distributes in the vicinity of the specific plane.

[0025] A feature of an invention of a sixth embodiment of the present invention is that the sixth embodiment includes triaxial earth magnetism detecting means for detecting earth magnetism; output data obtaining means for repeatedly obtaining triaxial output data not smaller than a predetermined number of times, the triaxial output data being obtained from the earth magnetism detecting means at a time when the direction of the earth magnetism detecting means changes in a three dimensional space; reference point

estimating means for estimating, using a statistical method,  
coordinates of a position where variation of distances from  
a group of triaxial output data obtained by the output data  
obtaining means is minimum in a three dimensional space  
5 in which the triaxial output data are placed by relating  
the values of the triaxial output data to the direction  
components of the respective axes, and for setting the  
coordinates which are estimated to as a reference point;  
offset information calculating means for calculating offset  
10 information of output data from the earth magnetism  
detecting means based on coordinates of the reference point  
obtained by the reference point estimating means; plane  
determining means for determining whether a group of  
triaxial output data obtained by the output data obtaining  
15 means are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane;  
plane estimating means for estimating the specific plane  
using a group of output data obtained by the output data  
obtaining means, and for setting the specific plane which  
is estimated as a reference plane; temporary reference point  
20 estimating means for estimating, using a statistical method,  
coordinates of a position where variation of distances is  
minimum on the reference plane obtained by the plane  
estimating means, the distances being those from a group  
of projected points where a group of triaxial output data  
25 obtained by the output data obtaining means are projected  
on the reference plane, and for setting the coordinates  
which is estimated as a temporary reference point; and

reference point correcting means for correcting a temporary reference point obtained by the temporary reference point estimating means, and for setting the temporary reference point which is corrected as a reference point, wherein when  
5 it is determined by the plane determining means that the group of output data are distributed in the vicinity of the specific plane, the reference plane is estimated by the plane determining means; a temporary reference point is estimated by the temporary reference point estimating  
10 means; a reference point is calculated by the reference point correcting means; and the offset information calculating means calculates offset information of output data of the earth magnetism detecting means based on coordinates of a reference point calculated by the reference  
15 point correcting means.

[0026] A feature of an invention of a seventh embodiment of the present invention is that in the sixth embodiment, the plane determining means makes the determination based on whether a matrix consisted of coefficients of a system  
20 of linear equations with the reference points being unknowns is singular or nearly singular.

[0027] A feature of an invention of an eighth embodiment of the present invention is that in the sixth embodiment, the plane determining means estimates the specific plane  
25 using a group of output data obtained by the output data obtaining means, calculates a correlation between the group of output data and the specific plane, and makes the

determination based on whether the correlation is greater than a predetermined value.

[0028] A feature of an invention of a ninth embodiment of the present invention is that in the sixth embodiment, the plane determining means makes the determination based on whether a summation of distances is greater than a predetermined value, one of the distances being a distance to the specific plane from a point that is a farthestmost point from the specific plane among the group of output data in one of two domains separated by the specific plane, and the other one of the distances being a distance to the specific plane from a point that is a farthestmost point from the specific plane among the group of output data in the other one of the two domains.

[0029] A feature of an invention of a tenth embodiment of the present invention is that in any one of the sixth to the ninth embodiments, a warning notice displaying means is further included which displays a warning notice when the plane determining means determines that the group of output data distributes in the vicinity of the specific plane.

[0030] A feature of an invention of an eleventh embodiment of the present invention is that in any one of the sixth to the ninth embodiments, the reference point correcting means sets a closest point to a reference point previously estimated as the reference point on a straight line which passes through the temporary reference point, and which

is perpendicular to the reference plane.

[0031] A feature of an invention of a twelfth embodiment of the present invention is that in any one of the sixth to the ninth embodiments, the reference point correcting means estimates a representative value of distances from the group of projected points to the temporary reference point using a statistical method, and sets, as the reference point, a point whose distance from a circle on the reference plane is equal to a predetermined value, the circle having the temporary reference point as the center and the representative value of the distances as the radius.

[0032] A feature of an invention of a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention is that the thirteenth embodiment includes triaxial earth magnetism detecting means for detecting earth magnetism; output data obtaining means for repeatedly obtaining triaxial output data not smaller than a predetermined number of times, the triaxial output data being obtained from the earth magnetism detecting means at a time when the direction of the earth magnetism detecting means changes in a three dimensional space; plane estimating means for estimating a plane of which a group of triaxial output data obtained by the output data obtaining means locate in the vicinity, in a three dimensional space in which the triaxial output data are placed by relating the values of the triaxial output data to the direction components of the respective axes, and for setting the plane which is estimated as a reference plane; temporary reference

point estimating means for estimating, using a statistical method, coordinates of a position where variation of distances is minimum on the reference plane obtained by the plane estimating means, the distances being those from  
5 a group of projected points where a group of triaxial output data obtained by the output data obtaining means are projected on the reference plane, and for setting the coordinates which is estimated as a temporary reference point; reference point correcting means for correcting a  
10 temporary reference point obtained by the temporary reference point estimating means, and for setting the temporary reference point which is corrected as a reference point; and offset information calculating means for calculating offset information of output data from the earth  
15 magnetism detecting means based on coordinates of the reference point obtained by the reference point correcting means.

[0033] A feature of an invention of a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention is that in the thirteenth embodiment,  
20 the reference point correcting means sets a closest point to a reference point previously estimated as the reference point on a straight line which passes through the temporary reference point, and which is perpendicular to the reference plane.

25 [0034] A feature of an invention of a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention is that in the thirteenth embodiment, the reference point correcting means estimates a



representative value of distances from the group of projected points to the temporary reference point using a statistical method, and sets, as the reference point, a point whose distance from a circle on the reference plane is equal to a predetermined value, the circle having the temporary reference point as the center and the representative value of the distances as the radius.

[0035] According to the present invention, it becomes possible to prevent the occurrence of the problem that erroneous offset information is obtained when the direction of the azimuth measuring device is changed while retaining its attitude with respect to a specific direction without being arbitrarily changed in the period of obtaining data. Further, offset information corresponding to one in the case where the direction of the azimuth measuring device change arbitrarily can be obtained.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

[0036]

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a mounting structure of magnetic field sensors in an azimuth measuring device of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a constitution of an azimuth measuring device of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a view explaining a concept of a method for obtaining offset information in a conventional azimuth

measuring device;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing a method for obtaining offset information in a conventional azimuth measuring device;

5 Fig. 5 is a view showing a magnetic field sensor which holds an attitude with respect to a specific direction W in the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a view explaining a problem for a conventional azimuth measuring device;

10 Fig. 7 is a view explaining a concept of a method for avoiding the obtaining of erroneous offset information in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing a method for avoiding the obtaining of erroneous offset information in an  
15 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a view explaining a concept of a method for obtaining offset information in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a view explaining a concept of a method  
20 for obtaining offset information in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a view explaining a concept of a method for obtaining offset information in an embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing a method for obtaining offset information in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a view explaining a mounting state of an azimuth measuring device of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a view explaining a concept of a method  
5 for obtaining offset information in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a flowchart showing a method for obtaining offset information in an embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 16 is a view explaining a concept of a method for obtaining offset information in an embodiment of the present invention.

#### Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

15 [0037] The present invention is hereinafter described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a mounting structure of magnetic field sensors in an azimuth measuring device. In Fig. 1, the axis of coordinates  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are based on  
20 an azimuth measuring device 1; and the  $x$ -axis,  $y$ -axis, and  $z$ -axis are parallel with a longitudinal direction, a transverse direction, and a thickness direction of the azimuth measuring device 1, respectively. The azimuth measuring device 1 is provided with an  $x$ -axis magnetic field  
25 sensor  $HEx$ , a  $y$ -axis magnetic field sensor  $HEy$ , and a  $z$ -axis magnetic field sensor  $HEz$ ; and these are located in the directions such that the  $x$ -axis magnetic field sensor  $HEx$

detects an x-direction component  $M_x$  of earth magnetism  $M$ ;  
the y-axis magnetic field sensor  $HE_y$  detects a y-direction  
component  $M_y$  of earth magnetism  $M$ ; and the z-axis magnetic  
field sensor  $HE_z$  detects a z-direction component  $M_z$  of earth  
5 magnetism  $M$ .

[0038] Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a constitution  
of an azimuth measuring device which is the same as those  
in respective embodiments described hereinafter.

In Fig. 2, the azimuth measuring device 1 is provided  
10 with a triaxial magnetic field sensor 11, a magnetic field  
sensor driving power source section 12, a multiplexing  
section 13, an amplifying section 14, an A/D converting  
section 15, a sensitivity correction information storing  
section 16, a sensitivity correction calculating section  
15 17, a data buffer section 18, a data processing section  
19, an offset information storing section 20, an offset  
correcting section 21, and an azimuth angle calculating  
section 22.

[0039] In the triaxial magnetic field sensor 11, an x-axis  
20 magnetic field sensor  $HE_x$ , a y-axis magnetic field sensor  
 $HE_y$ , and a z-axis magnetic field sensor  $HE_z$  are provided,  
and respectively output sensor signals for detecting  
x-direction component  $M_x$ , y-direction component  $M_y$ , and  
z-direction component  $M_z$  of earth magnetism  $M$ .

25 [0040] The magnetic field sensor driving power source  
section 12 outputs a driving voltage required for the  
operations of the x-axis magnetic field sensor  $HE_x$ , the

y-axis magnetic field sensor HEy, and the z-axis magnetic field sensor HEz.

[0041] The multiplexing section 13 switches the x-axis magnetic field sensor HEx, the y-axis magnetic field sensor HEy, and the z-axis magnetic field sensor HEz. The multiplexing section 13 applies in time sharing an output voltage of the magnetic field sensor driving power source section 12 to the x-axis magnetic field sensor HEx, the y-axis magnetic field sensor HEy, and the z-axis magnetic field sensor HEz; and sequentially outputs sensor signals outputted from the x-axis magnetic field sensor HEx, the y-axis magnetic field sensor HEy, and the z-axis magnetic field sensor HEz. The amplifying section 14 sequentially amplifies sensor signals outputted from the multiplexing section 13. The A/D converting section 15 performs sequentially A/D conversion on sensor signals amplified with the amplifying section 14 to be sequentially outputted as x-axis geomagnetic measured data, y-axis geomagnetic measured data, and z-axis geomagnetic measured data.

[0042] The sensitivity correction information storing section 16 stores predetermined sensitivity correction information. The sensitivity correction calculating section 17 corrects the sensitivities of geomagnetic measured data outputted from the A/D converting section 15 based on sensitivity correction information stored in the sensitivity correction information storing section 16.

[0043] The data buffer section 18 holds a predetermined

number of geomagnetic measured data, the sensitivities of which have been corrected by the sensitivity correction calculating section 17 and which are used for calculating offset information.

5 [0044] Reference numeral 19 denotes a data processing section, and performs respective processes described in detail below based on data in the data buffer section 18. Respective processes to be performed here are achieved by executing predetermined programs (including, for example,  
10 control steps shown in Figs. 8, 12 and 15) stored in a ROM using a CPU. A RAM provides a work area to the CPU. The CPU, ROM, and the RAM can be constituted such that functions executed with constituting elements denoted by reference numerals 16 to 18 and 20 to 22 are achieved. The data  
15 processing section 19 reads geomagnetic measured data held in the data buffer section 18, and calculates offset information by executing a process to be described later. [0045] The offset information storing section 20 stores offset information outputted from the data processing  
20 section 19.

[0046] The offset correcting section 21 corrects offsets of geomagnetic measured data, the sensitivities of which have been corrected with the sensitivity correction calculating section 17, based on offset information stored  
25 in the offset information storing section 20.

[0047] The azimuth angle calculating section 22 calculates azimuth angles based on geomagnetic measured data which

have been corrected with the offset correcting section 21.

[0048] (First Embodiment)

Fig. 7 is a view explaining a concept of a method for avoiding the obtaining of erroneous offset information in a first embodiment of the present invention.

In Fig. 7, the direction of an azimuth measuring device 1 is arbitrarily changed, and, in the meantime, x-axis geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ , y-axis geomagnetic measured data  $S_y$ , and z-axis geomagnetic measured data  $S_z$  are repeatedly obtained until the number of the data reaches a predetermined number  $N$ . Although it is preferable that the direction of the azimuth measuring device 1 be arbitrarily changed, it is assumed that, as shown in Fig. 5, there may be a case where the direction of the azimuth measuring device 1 is changed while retaining its attitude with respect to a specific direction  $W$ .

[0049] Individual data of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  having been repeatedly obtained are set as  $P_1(S_{1x}, S_{1y}, S_{1z})$ ,  $P_2(S_{2x}, S_{2y}, S_{2z})$ ,  $P_3(S_{3x}, S_{3y}, S_{3z})$ , ..., and as shown in Fig. 7, they are placed in a three dimensional space by relating the values of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the direction components of respective axes.

[0050] Next, it is determined whether  $P_1(S_{1x}, S_{1y}, S_{1z})$ ,  $P_2(S_{2x}, S_{2y}, S_{2z})$ ,  $P_3(S_{3x}, S_{3y}, S_{3z})$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane  $P$  because the direction of the azimuth measuring device 1 has been changed with its attitude retained with respect to a specific direction

W. As a method of determination, it is enough to determine whether or not a matrix consisted of coefficients of a system of linear equations with respect to Cx, Cy, and Cz in Eq. (7) above, i.e.

5 [051] [Equation 8]

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sum S_{i_x}(S_{i_x} - \bar{S}_x) & \sum S_{i_y}(S_{i_x} - \bar{S}_x) & \sum S_{i_z}(S_{i_x} - \bar{S}_x) \\ \sum S_{i_x}(S_{i_y} - \bar{S}_y) & \sum S_{i_y}(S_{i_y} - \bar{S}_y) & \sum S_{i_z}(S_{i_y} - \bar{S}_y) \\ \sum S_{i_x}(S_{i_z} - \bar{S}_z) & \sum S_{i_y}(S_{i_z} - \bar{S}_z) & \sum S_{i_z}(S_{i_z} - \bar{S}_z) \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

is singular matrix or nearly singular matrix; and to be more precise, the absolute value  $|\det(A)|$  of the determinant of the equation (12) above is calculated, and if it is close to zero, it is determined that P1(S1x, S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P.

[0052] Incidentally, the determinant of Eq. (12) is definitely positive unless there is a calculation error such as a quantization error occurring in rounding values.

15 Accordingly, the determinant is calculated, and if it is close to zero or negative, it may be determined that P1(S1x, S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P.

[0053] The magnitude of earth magnetism varies depending on the place. Especially, earth magnetism varies to a large extent inside and around man-made structures. Since the determinant of the above matrix is roughly proportional to sixth power of the magnitude (= r) of earth magnetism,  $\det(A)/r^6$  is calculated, and if it is close to zero or negative,



it may be also determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P.

[0054] Moreover, as another method for determining whether  
5  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, a plane P is estimated based on  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ...; and distances from  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... to the  
10 estimated plane P are calculated, and it can be determined whether the calculated distances are not greater than predetermined values. Setting an equation for the plane P to be estimated as

$$aS_x + bS_y + cS_z + d = 0 \quad (13)$$

15 where  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$  (14)

then, a, b, and c above can be calculated.

[0055] Distances  $\varepsilon$  from  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... to the estimated plane P can be, for example, calculated by the following equation.

20 [0056] [Equation 9]

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (aSi_x + bSi_y + cSi_z + d)^2} \quad (15)$$

The equation for the plane P to be estimated is set as  $aS_x + bS_y + cS_z + d = 0$  (A)

Respective coefficients of the above equation (A) are solved as follows.

25 [0057] [Equation 10]

Setting as,

$$\begin{aligned} XX &= Si_x(Si_x - \overline{Si_x}) \\ YY &= Si_y(Si_y - \overline{Si_y}) \\ ZZ &= Si_z(Si_z - \overline{Si_z}) \\ XY &= Si_x(Si_y - \overline{Si_y}) = Si_y(Si_x - \overline{Si_x}) \\ YZ &= Si_y(Si_z - \overline{Si_z}) = Si_z(Si_y - \overline{Si_y}) \\ ZX &= Si_z(Si_x - \overline{Si_x}) = Si_x(Si_z - \overline{Si_z}) \end{aligned}$$

[0058] [Equation 11]

$$Det0 = YY \times ZZ - YZ \times YZ$$

$$Det1 = ZZ \times XX - ZX \times ZX$$

$$Det2 = XX \times YY - XY \times XY$$

are calculated to find the maximum value. Depending on which equation produces the maximum value, a corresponding

5 system of linear equations described below is solved for deriving respective coefficients. Respective equations are those for estimating a plane P when a=1, b=1, or c=1; and Det0, Det1, and Det2 correspond to the determinants of respective coefficient matrices. In general, since the  
10 larger the value of the determinant is the more the accuracy of a numerical calculation is improved, the coefficients a, b, and c are obtained by solving an equation that the value of determinant takes the largest value.

[0059] When Det0 is largest (at this time, a=1),

15 [0060] [Equation 12]

$$\begin{bmatrix} YY & YZ \\ YZ & ZZ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} XY \\ ZX \end{bmatrix}$$

When Det1 is largest (at this time, b=1),

[0061] [Equation 13]

$$\begin{bmatrix} ZZ & ZX \\ ZX & XX \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ a \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} YZ \\ XY \end{bmatrix}$$

When Det2 is largest (at this time,  $c=1$ ),

[0062] [Equation 14]

$$\begin{bmatrix} XX & XY \\ XY & YY \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} ZX \\ YZ \end{bmatrix}$$

Furthermore, setting

5 [0063] [Equation 15]

$$d = -\frac{1}{N} \sum (aSi_x + bSi_y + cSi_z)$$

the distance  $di$  from each point of  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... to the plane  $P$  is obtained by

$$di = \frac{aSi_x + bSi_y + cSi_z + d}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \quad (16)$$

Whether the distance  $di$  for each point is positive or negative is depending on which side of two domains separated by the estimated plane  $P$  the each point belongs. That is, the distance  $di$  from a point belonging to one of the two separated domains to the plane  $P$  is positive, while the distance  $di$  from a point belonging to another domain is negative. The maximum value and the minimum value in the distances  $di$  for these respective points are obtained (Fig. 16), and depending on whether the difference of these values is not greater than a predetermined value, it may be also determined whether  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y,$

10

15

S3z), ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P.

[0064] In other word, the above determination may be done whether the summation of the absolute value of a distance between a farthestmost point from a designated plane P and the plane P in one of two domains separated by the designated plane P, and the absolute value of a distance between a farthestmost point from a designated plane P and the plane P in another domain is not greater than a predetermined value.

[0065] When it is determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, the above equation (7) is not calculated for finding a solution. In addition, when the calculation for solving the above equation (7) has already been performed, the calculated solution is deleted, and the calculation of offset information is not performed. On the other hand, when it is not determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, the above equation (7) is calculated to estimate a reference point OP, and offsets Cx, Cy, and Cz are obtained based on the coordinates thereof.

[0066] Thus, it becomes possible to prevent the occurrence of the problem that erroneous offset information is obtained when the direction of the azimuth measuring device is changed while retaining its attitude with respect to a specific

direction without being arbitrarily changed in the period of obtaining data.

[0067] Incidentally, when it is determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, a warning notice may be displayed on a display section of the azimuth measuring device 1. This enables a user of the azimuth measuring device 1 to notice that the operation of changing the direction of the azimuth measuring device 1 is not proper in obtaining  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$ .

[0068] Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing a method for avoiding the obtaining of erroneous offset information in the first embodiment of the present invention.

In Fig. 8, the data buffer section 18 obtains geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$ , and inputs them into a buffer. When it is considered that the obtained geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$  are not adequate due to the mixing-in of noises and the like, the obtained geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$  may not be inputted into the buffer. (Step S11)

Next, it is determined whether the number of geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have reached a predetermined number N of data to be obtained. (Step S12)

When the number of geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have not reached the predetermined number N of data to be obtained,

the process returns to Step S11.

[0069] On the other hand, when the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have reached the predetermined number  
5  $N$  of data to be obtained, the data processing section 19 reads, from the data buffer section 18, geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the number of which corresponds to the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, and it is then determined whether the individual data  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... which are  
10 read are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane  $P$ . Note that, after reading, from the data buffer section 18, the geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the number of which corresponds to the predetermined number  
15  $N$  of data to be obtained, depending on the state, the oldest data among the geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  retained in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared, or the data to the number of which corresponds to the number of read data may be cleared. (Step S13)

20 When it is determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane  $P$ , the estimating of the coordinates  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  of the reference point  $OP$  is halted. Depending on the state, the geomagnetic measured  
25 data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  retained in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared. (Step 14)

On the other hand, when it is not determined that  $P1(S1x,$

S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z),... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, the coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the reference point OP is estimated such that the variation of distances from  
5 individual data P1(S1x, S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z),... is minimum. (Step S15)

Then, the coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the reference point OP are stored in the offset information storing section  
20 as the offsets of the geomagnetic measured data Sx, Sy, and Sz. Note that, when it is considered that the  
10 coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the estimated reference point OP are not adequate because of the mixing-in of noises, the presence of a surrounding magnetic field, and the like, the coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the estimated reference  
15 point OP may not be stored in the offset information storing section 20, or the geomagnetic measured data Sx, Sy, and Sz retained in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared depending on the state. (Step 16)

In addition, a step corresponding to Step 15 is  
20 performed prior to Step 13 to obtain a reference point OP first, and then it may be determined whether P1(S1x, S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z),... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P.

[0070] (Second Embodiment)

25 Fig. 9 is a view explaining a concept of a method for obtaining offset information in a second embodiment of the present invention.

Descriptions for portions which are the same as those in the first embodiment are omitted.

[0071] When it is determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane  $P$ , the estimation of a specific plane  $P$  is carried out. Since a method of estimating the specific plane  $P$  is the same as that described in the first embodiment, the description thereof is omitted.

[0072] Subsequently,  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are projected onto the estimated plane  $P$ , and a position where the variation of distances from  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... projected on the estimated plane  $P$  is minimum is calculated using a statistical method, and the point thus calculated is set as a temporary reference point  $OC$ .

[0073] Then, the temporary reference point  $OC$  is corrected and set as a reference point  $OR$ , and the coordinates  $ORx$ ,  $ORy$ , and  $ORz$  thereof are respectively obtained as values corresponding to offsets  $Cx$ ,  $Cy$ , and  $Cz$ . As a method of correction, as shown in Fig.10, it is appropriate that a point closest to a reference point  $OQ$  previously estimated is set as the point  $OR$  passing through the temporary reference point  $OC$  on a line  $L$  perpendicular to the plane  $P$ .

[0074] Moreover, as shown in Fig. 11, a mean value  $r_c$  of the distances from  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... having been projected on the plane  $P$  to the temporary reference point  $OC$  is calculated; and



then a circle C with the point OC as the center and the mean value  $r_0$  as the radius is defined, and any one of the positions OR1 and OR2, to which the distances from the circle C are equal to a predetermined value M, may be selected and set as a reference point OR. As a method of selection, for example, there is a method in which one being closer to a reference point OQ previously estimated is selected. As the value M, it is appropriated that a value corresponding to a total intensity of earth magnetism is set.

10 [0075] On the other hand, when it is not determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, the above equation (7) is calculated to estimate a reference point OP, offsets Cx, Cy, and Cz are obtained based on the  
15 coordinates thereof.

[0076] Accordingly, offset information corresponding to one in the case where the direction of an azimuth measuring device changes arbitrarily can be obtained, even when the direction of an azimuth measuring device is changed while  
20 retaining its attitude with respect to a specific direction without being arbitrarily changed in the period of obtaining data.

[0077] Incidentally, when it is determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are  
25 distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, a warning notice may be displayed on a display section of the azimuth measuring device 1. This enables a user of the azimuth

measuring device 1 to notice the operation of changing the direction of the azimuth measuring device 1 is not proper in obtaining  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$ .

[0078] Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing a method for obtaining offset information in the second embodiment of the present invention.

In Fig. 12, the data buffer section 18 obtains geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$ , and inputs them into a buffer. When it is considered that the obtained geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  are not adequate due to the mixing-in of noises and the like, the obtained geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  may not be inputted into the buffer. (Step S21)

Next, it is determined whether the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have reached a predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained. (Step S22)

When the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have not reached the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, the process returns to Step S21.

[0079] On the other hand, when the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have reached the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, the data processing section 19 reads, from the data buffer section 18, geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the number of which corresponds to

the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, and it is then determined whether the individual data  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), \dots$  which are read are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane  $P$ . Note that, after reading, from the data buffer section 18, the geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$  to the number of which corresponds to the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, depending on the state, only the oldest data among the geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$  retained in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared, or the data to the number of which corresponds to the number of read data may be cleared. (Step S23)

When it is determined that  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), \dots$  are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane  $P$ , the estimation of a specific plane  $P$  is carried out. (Step S24)

Subsequently,  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), \dots$  are projected onto the estimated plane  $P$ , and the coordinates  $OCx$ ,  $OCy$ , and  $OCz$  of a temporary reference point  $OC$  is estimated such that the variation of distances to  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), \dots$  projected on the plane  $P$  is minimum. (Step 25)

Then, the coordinates  $OCx$ ,  $OCy$ , and  $OCz$  of the temporary reference point  $OC$  are corrected and set as a reference point  $OR$ , and the coordinates  $ORx$ ,  $ORy$ , and  $ORz$  thereof is calculated. (Step 26)

Then, the coordinates ORx, ORy, and ORz of the reference point OR are stored in the offset information storing section 20 as the offsets of the geomagnetic measured data Sx, Sy, and Sz. Note that, when it is considered that the coordinates ORx, ORy, and ORz of the estimated reference point OR are not adequate because of the mixing-in of noises, the presence of a surrounding magnetic field, and the like, the coordinates ORx, ORy, and ORz of the estimated reference point OR may not be stored in the offset information storing section 20, or the geomagnetic measured data Sx, Sy, and Sz retained in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared depending on the state. (Step 27)

On the other hand, when it is not determined that P1(S1x, S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P, the coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the reference point OP is estimated such that the variation of distances from individual data P1(S1x, S1y, S1z), P2(S2x, S2y, S2z), P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), ... is minimum. (Step S28)

Then, the coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the reference point OP are stored in the offset information storing section 20 as the offsets of the geomagnetic measured data Sx, Sy, and Sz. When it is considered that the coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the estimated reference point OP are not adequate because of the mixing-in of noises, the presence of a surrounding magnetic field, and the like, the coordinates Cx, Cy, and Cz of the estimated reference point

OP may not be stored in the offset information storing section 20, or the geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  retained in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared depending on the state. (Step 29)

5 (Third Embodiment)

Fig. 13 is a view explaining a mounting state of an azimuth measuring device of a third embodiment of the present invention.

In Fig. 13, an azimuth measuring device 1 is placed  
10 in a vehicle 22, and fixed at a tilt angle  $\alpha$  to a vertical axis V. A change of the direction of the azimuth measuring device 1 is caused by the moving of the vehicle 22. Thus, the attitude of the azimuth measuring device 1 is retained with respect to the tilt angle  $\alpha$  to the vertical axis V.  
15 [0080] Fig. 14 is a view explaining a concept of a method for obtaining offset information in the third embodiment of the present invention.

In Fig. 14, the direction of the azimuth measuring device 1 is changed, and in the meantime, x-axis geomagnetic  
20 measured data  $S_x$ , y-axis geomagnetic measured data  $S_y$ , and z-axis geomagnetic measured data  $S_z$  are repeatedly obtained until the number of the data reaches a predetermined number N.

[0081] Individual data of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  having been  
25 repeatedly obtained are respectively set as  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z), \dots$ , and as shown in Fig. 14, they are placed in a three dimensional

space by relating the values of  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the direction components of the respective axes.

[0082] At this time, since the attitude of the azimuth measuring device 1 is retained with respect to vertical axis V,  $P_1(S_{1x}, S_{1y}, S_{1z})$ ,  $P_2(S_{2x}, S_{2y}, S_{2z})$ ,  $P_3(S_{3x}, S_{3y}, S_{3z})$ , ... are distributed in the vicinity of a specific plane P. Hence, it is not possible to calculate a solution of the above equation (7) to estimate a reference point OP, and then obtain offsets  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  based on the coordinates thereof. Accordingly, values corresponding to the offsets  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  are obtained based on the following steps.

[0083] First, the estimation of a specific plane P is carried out. A method of estimating the plane P is the same as that described in the first embodiment, hence, the description thereof is omitted.

Subsequently,  $P_1(S_{1x}, S_{1y}, S_{1z})$ ,  $P_2(S_{2x}, S_{2y}, S_{2z})$ ,  $P_3(S_{3x}, S_{3y}, S_{3z})$ , ... are projected onto the estimated plane P, and a position where the variation of distances from  $P_1(S_{1x}, S_{1y}, S_{1z})$ ,  $P_2(S_{2x}, S_{2y}, S_{2z})$ ,  $P_3(S_{3x}, S_{3y}, S_{3z})$ , ... which are projected on the estimated plane P is minimum is calculated using a statistical method, and the point thus calculated is set as a temporary reference point OC. Since a specific method is the same as that described in the second embodiment, the description thereof is omitted.

[0084] Then, the temporary reference point OC is corrected and set as a reference point OR, and the coordinates  $OR_x$ ,

ORy, and ORz thereof are respectively obtained as values corresponding to offsets Cx, Cy, and Cz. Since a specific method is the same as that described in the second embodiment, the description thereof is omitted.

5 [0085] Thus, even when an azimuth measuring device is placed to a mobile object such as a vehicle and the direction of the azimuth measuring device is changed while retaining its attitude with respect to a specific direction, offset information corresponding to one in the case where the  
10 direction of the azimuth measuring device change arbitrarily can be obtained.

[0086] In addition, when the azimuth measuring device is placed to a mobile object such as a vehicle and the mounting attitude thereof is almost retained, the coordinates of  
15 the temporary reference point OC may be set to as offsets Cx, Cy, and Cz as they are without obtaining the corrected reference point OR. The reason is that although a temporary reference point OC may include a large error in a normal direction of the specific plane P, this error does not  
20 influence the accuracy of the calculation of an azimuth angle.

[0087] Fig. 15 is a flowchart showing a method for obtaining offset information in the third embodiment of the present invention.

25 In Fig. 15, the data buffer section 18 obtains geomagnetic measured data Sx, Sy, and Sz, and inputs them into a buffer. When it is considered that the obtained

geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  are not adequate due to the mixing-in of noises and the like, the obtained geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  may not be inputted into the buffer. (Step S31)

5       Next, it is determined whether the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have reached a predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained. (Step S32)

10       When the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have not reached the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, the process returns to Step S31.

[0088] On the other hand, when the number of geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  which have been retained in the data buffer 18 have reached the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, the data processing section 19 reads, from the data buffer section 18, geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the number of which corresponds to the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, and a specific plane  $P$  is estimated in the vicinity of which the individual data  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... which are read are distributed. Note that, after reading, from the data buffer section 18, the geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  to the number of which corresponds to the predetermined number  $N$  of data to be obtained, depending on the state, the oldest data among the geomagnetic measured data  $S_x$ ,  $S_y$ , and  $S_z$  retained



in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared, or the data to the number of which corresponds to the number of read data may be cleared. (Step S33)

Subsequently,  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  
5  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... are projected onto the estimated plane  $P$ , and the coordinates  $OCx$ ,  $OCy$ , and  $OCz$  of a temporary reference point  $OC$  is estimated such that the variation of distances to  $P1(S1x, S1y, S1z)$ ,  $P2(S2x, S2y, S2z)$ ,  $P3(S3x, S3y, S3z)$ , ... projected on the plane  $P$  is minimum. (Step  
10 34)

Then, the coordinates  $OCx$ ,  $OCy$ , and  $OCz$  of the temporary reference point  $OC$  are corrected and set as a reference point  $OR$ , and the coordinates  $ORx$ ,  $ORy$ , and  $ORz$  thereof is calculated. (Step 35)

15 Then, the coordinates  $ORx$ ,  $ORy$ , and  $ORz$  of the reference point  $OR$  are stored in the offset information storing section 20 as the offsets of the geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  $Sz$ . Note that, when it is considered that the coordinates  $ORx$ ,  $ORy$ , and  $ORz$  of the estimated reference  
20 point  $OR$  are not adequate because of the mixing-in of noises, the presence of a surrounding magnetic field, and the like, the coordinates  $ORx$ ,  $ORy$ , and  $ORz$  of the estimated reference point  $OR$  may not be stored in the offset information storing section 20, or the geomagnetic measured data  $Sx$ ,  $Sy$ , and  
25  $Sz$  retained in the data buffer section 18 may be cleared depending on the state. (Step 36)

Incidentally, when an azimuth measuring device is

placed to a mobile object such as a vehicle and the mounting attitude thereof is almost retained, the coordinates of the temporary reference point OC may be set to as offsets as they are without obtaining the corrected reference point  
5 OR.

#### Industrial Applicability

[0089] For an azimuth measuring device of an earth magnetism detecting method, when a magnetized component such as a  
10 speaker is placed around a magnetic field sensor, an offset occurs in an output of the magnetic field sensor because of the presence of a magnetic field leaking from the magnetized component. Accordingly, in order to prevent an error from occurring in the calculation of an azimuth  
15 angle due to offsets, it is necessary to carry out the calibrations of offsets.

[0090] The present invention is to provide an azimuth measuring device which is capable of simply obtaining, in various situations, offset information required for  
20 carrying out the calibrations.